NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.—COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—THREE PARTS: THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

COOPER UNION.

AND CURTIS GUILD, JR., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Excessively wet and disagreeable as was the weather last night, its influence was not greatly felt at the big mass-meeting in the Cooper Union. arranged by the Campaign Committee of the Reblican Club. The rain could not dampen the the historic old meeting place for the purpose of listening to speeches by United States Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Curtis campaign. He spoke in part as follows: Gulld, ir., of Massachusetts. At least half an hour before the appointed time for the opening of the meeting fully three-fourths of the seats occupied, and when later Adelbert H. Steele, chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, rose to open the proceedings, not only were the seats filled, but there was a respectable cordon of hearers standing in the aisles at the back of the hall. Such an outpouring on such a night had been totally unexpected earlier in the evening by the promoters of the gathering. The enthusiasm was great, not a point made by any of the speakers last night being allowed to pass unnoticed or unrewarded, and the addresses were followed with the closest attention and interest.

had gone for a short rest in the country. In his stead Mr. Steele presided.

THOSE ON THE PLATFORM.

Among those who were seated on the platform were General Horace Porter, General Wager Swayne, Edward Lauterbach, Samuel Thomas, Louis Stern, General C. H. T. Collis, J. Murray Mitchell, E. P. North, Thomas H. Hubbard, M. C. D. Borden, George R. Manchester, James R. Sheffield, General Anson G. McCook, Charles H. Denison, Henry Gleason, Cephas Brainerd, John Proctor Clarke, Ward E. Robinson, John Sabine Smith, Ellis H. Roberts, John E. Milholland, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Daniel Butterfield, Silas C. Croft, Charles Stewart Smith, S. V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Einstein, John A. Stewart, R. C. Alexander, C. N. Bovee, jr., Mahlon Chance, Powell Clayton, Professor George Gunton, City Magistrate John O. Mott, N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; John W. Vrooman, E. G. Bailey, James P. Foster, Nevin H. Hastie, W. Hayes, A. W. Doolittle, John J. Kennedy, Percy McElrath, James A. Van Da Linda, Edward P. Brown, Dr. C. E. Hubbard, Byron Horton, Herbert Cushman, Dr. R. H. Mason, John F. Ducey, James C. Allison, Millard H. France, C. H. Wilson, D. L. Seward, E. H. Dillenbeck and James Harrington.

A selection of instrumental music by the 9th Regiment Band helped to dispel the monotony tween the opening of the doors and the beginning of the oratory.

The hands of the clock were pointing exactly to 8 when Mr. Steele, accompanied 'y Senator Thurston and Mr. Guild, were observed making their way to the front of the platform. Immediately the applause broke out, and was renewed again and again while the recipients repeatedly bowed their acknowledgments. When order was at length restored, Mr. Steele proceeded at once to introduce the first speaker of the evening. First, however, he briefly expressed his diffication that on such an unpropitious night many people should have attended the mesting, and stated his regret that owing to his many arduous duties in connection with his ork at treasurer of the National Committee, r. Bliss was unable to be present that night. then in a few felicitous words he introduced Curtis Guild. Happy in the possession of a strong and resonant voice, Mr. Guild was quickly in touch with his hearers, and his repeated hortations to them as Americans to help in sustaining the honor and integrity of their met with a response that showed how thoroughly the sentiments he expressed were in accord with the feelings of the meeting.

MR. GUILD'S REMARKS. He spoke as follows:

He spoke as follows:

Thirty-six years ago, when the Nation was upon the threshold of a great moral crisis. Abraham Lincoin, in Cooper Institute, urged the people to Lincoin, in Cooper Institute, urged the people to do nothing through passion or ill temper. Sophistry, he added, can no more create a middle ground between right and wrong than it can beground between right and wrong than it can beground between right and wrong than it can be ground stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands again upon the threshold of a great moral stands of the United States itself, shall abandon the honor and wisdom of civilization for the low cunning of the greye it is proposed that we shall swindle those who have trusted the Government out of half their money. It is proposed that we shall pay in silver where we have borrowed in gold.

There is a fable of ancient Italy that tells how there is a fable of ancient Italy that tells how fire and Water and Honor started out together through the world.

Fire said, "If I am lost seek where ye see smoke, for where smoke is there shall ye find Fire."

Water said, "If I am lost seek where ye see trees, for where verdure is there shall ye find Water.

find Water."

Honor said. "If I am lost seek not at all, for when Honor once is lost it never can be found when Honor once is lost it never can be found of The moral of that fable is true not of Italy nor of America only, but of all countries and of all times. Dishonor and prosperity can never be bound in wedlock. The deliberate betrayal of rust is never twice successful. The swindler of to-day is the bankrupt of to-morrow. (Applause.)

The issue before us is not of politics, but of morality.

NEITHER DEMOCRATIC NOR AMERICAN. The demand for the debasing of the curency is melther Democratic nor American. accord with the Democracy of Andrew Jackson. silver dollar of Jackson was worth not less. out more than a hundred cents in gold. It is not ecord with the Democracy of Thomas Jefferon. Thomas Jefferson in 1805 stopped the un-

son. Thomas Jefferson in 1805 stopped the unlimited coinage of silver.

It is the fortune of the Republican party to-day, as it was our fortune in '61, to furnish a leader for the men of all parties who would save the country. As the Nation turned with hopeful eyes to the patient strength of Lincoin then, so does it now turn to the wise courage of William McKinley. (Applause.)

The real object of the silver scheme, aside from the profit to the silver mine owners, has been well stated by Bourke Cockran. It is a conspiracy against wages. The employer of labor would suffer as a capitalist, because the interest on his bonds would be cut in two and because the widespread panic which even the threat of silver has brought so nearly upon us would wipe out some of his property altogether. He would not suffer alone. Whenever a nation has debased its currency in ancient or modern history, the man who has suffered the worst has been not the man who lends money, but the man who has to earn it. We have tried the experiment ourselves. When we suspended specie payments during the Civil War the prices of goods went up enormously, but the wares of the larged behind. It is a matter of official record that a week's wages in 1855 bought less than they did in 1850.

1860. China and Japan have free silver. Mills in countries are paying dividends of from 29 to 20 mills. A traveller's letter in "The New York Indenti" recently stated that the houses of the rich twice reminded him of the luxury of ancient eli. Prosperity is not aiways indicated by dividentially and the consular Reports of the United States hey will give you the secret of Japanese dividentials. and they will give you the secret of Japanese divi-lends and Mexican luxury. The Japanese cotton will makes an annual dividend of 30 per cent, but the spanese who are employed in that cotton mill think temselves lucky if they earn thirty cents a day.

THE BURDEN ON THE WORKMAN.

that an American farmer would deem not over-luxu-

GOOD SOUND MONEY TALK. LABOR THE MONEY POWER.

A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING IN IT STANDS FOR AN HONEST DOLLAR AND THIEVES AGAIN PAY A VISIT TO BED-AGAINST REVOLUTION.

SPEECHES BY SENATOR THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA. WILLIAM C. CORNWELL REPLIES TO SOME OF BRYAN'S ALLEGED ARGUMENTS AND DEM-

ONSTRATES THE "BOY ORATOR'S" IG NORANCE OF FINANCE.

Buffalo, Sept. 5.-William C. Cornwell, president of the City Bank, of Buffalo, addressed the School of Finance here to-night on the money question arder of nearly 2,000 people who assembled in Mr. Cornwell used some of the arguments from his pamphlet on "Greenbacks; the Silver Trouble and Its Causes," which has been called the hit of the

> "I do not hesitate to say that the money power is for McKinley and the gold standard. But I follow the future, but it did not. The house of James this up with the inquiry, What is the money power country? and with this reply: The money cash and the cash credits of the United States. banks, the loan associations, the mortgage companies and the insurance companies. There are a few individual bankers, but they are in a small

"A bank is one of the machines of business. The capital is generally furnished by hundreds of peo- lage, where he exchanged Mr Sarles's gun for est of them in moderate circumstances, who take shares of stock and put in the money to start The greater part of the banks' money is. however, the property of small depositors and busimen, hundreds and thousands of them for he closest attention president of the Republican Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the Republican each bank, and the average amount placed on Cornellus A. Dalsa, Property of the Chub, had been announced to preside, but because of the fatigue entailed by his labors durtause of the last few weeks in aid of the cause, he the bank officer is expected to loan out and invest safely, but must always be ready to pay back the depositor in cash. The banker, then, against EXPLOSION NEAR BROADWAY. whom we hear so much abuse from ignorant quarters, is the paid servant who looks after the interest of the entire institution, the interests of thousands of people in each institution, and, although he must have more experience than the man who digs or the man who takes care of horses, he is, nevertheless, 'a hired man.'

"When Mr. Bryan was in Buffalo he took special ains to stigmatize bankers, but in his speech in New-York and in all his speeches he has shown that I am inclined to think that it is his age more than anything else that is at fault. Youth is a magnificent quality, but is better on a ranch than In an executive chair, especially if such things have to be said as have to be concerning Mr. Bryan, namely, for instance, that what he knows about ce is not so, and that in all his ninety-seven speeches in the 'enemy's country' not one of his

The bankers of the United States are mainly ary, and expected so to conduct the affairs of the that the greatest benefit will come to their stockholders, to their depositors, to the ousiness of the locality, by means of careful loan-Each bank, savings bank and trust company them all together and add the building and loan

ociations, which come under the same trac-you have in round figures \$3.20,000.000 owned 10,000.000 thrifty people—owning, many of them, y a few dollars aplece, and at the average only in \$500 aplece. This is the money power? Listen! It is early morning in the great city you hear that sound of footsteps on the cool-nes—shuff, shuff, hundreds thousands, stepping, pping, regularly, increasing, through the marts i highways where commerce flows? These are who carry the dinner-pail, the laborers, the p-girls, the clerks, the vast army of the em-yed, millions and millions of them. This is the ency power. They do not drive on the boule-rds. They do not live lives of ease and luxury sy do service wherever commerce needs a willing

lution.

"It is a question of self-preservation. An attack has been made upon their property. An attempt is being made to get them to consent to cut in two the savings of years. To take these dollars, for each of which they have given 100 cents in the sweat of the brow, and legislate half of its away—do you think they will consent to this? The honesty and the thrift of the Green Mountains has already answered the question. Their answer is 39,000 thundering noes."

FORTY MEN "HELD UP" BY TWO.

ROBBERS MAKE A RAID ON A PUEBLO GAMBLING HOUSE.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 5 .- Four big pistols in the hands of two nervy men "held up" forty men in the Green Light gambling house, in the heart of the city, at 1:29 o'clock last night, and won for their daring iders \$450 in money belonging to the proprietor of the place. A tall, slim man of the pair held th erowd at bay, forcing them to keep up their hands, while a short, rather heavy-set robber proceeded to he fare table and took from the drawer \$325 in currency and some silver. Then he quickly made currency and some silver. Then he quickly made his way to the "crap" table. Here was piled some \$250 in silver, but the man contented himself with taking \$125. It is presumed that they intended to rob the safe, but just at this moment one of the employes of the house who had been out to supper came running up the stairs, making considerable noise, and this evidently frightened the robbers. They quickly backed toward the rear door, meanwhile covering the erowd with their pistols, and disappeared. Deputy-sheriffs and policemen were soon on the ground, carefully searching the city and guarding outgoing trains for the men. A peculiar fact in connection with the robbery is that not one of the forty players had a pistol.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 5.-The American Library Association finished its session in this city last night with a banquet, and started by boat for Mackinaw Island, where the final session will be held next Tuesday. The following officers were elected President, W. H. Brett, Cleveland; vice-presidents Henry L. Elmendorf, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. H. Hosem, Minneapolis; Miss Anna P. James, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; secretary, Rutherford B Hayes, Fremont. Ohlo; treasurer, George Watson Cole, New-York; Association Council, Henry J. Carr, of Scranton, Penn. John C. Dana, of Denver; Melvil Dewey, of New-York, and Miss Mary Plummer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; trustee endowment fund, John C. Hutchins, of Cleveland.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Washington, Sept. 5.-Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the San Francisco at Mersina, the sailing of the Machias from Chemulpo for Che-Foo and the artivit of the North Atlantic Squadron at Fisher's Island, Conn.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Boston, Sept. 5,-A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers to Messrs. Chandler and Ritchie announces the discovery of a new comet by Giacobini, an astronomer at the Nice Observatory. The comet was first seen by him at 8 hours 16 minutes, Greenwich mean time, the position being R. A. 17 hours, 19 minutes, 32 seconds; declination south 7 degrees 29 minutes. The comet has a motion of plus 2 minutes in R. A. and south 4 minutes.

SMUGGLING CHINESE FROM CANADA.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5.-If all reports are true, one of the biggest Chinese smuggling schemes on record has just come to light. According to the on record has just come to include Actions of the reports here, and they are borne out by the recent actions of Chinese Customs Inspector O'Meera, there has been all summer a systematic smuggling of Chinamen from St. Catherine's, Ont., to Chippewa, Ont., from which place the Celestials were pewal, onto the American side at a point berowed across to the American side at a point be tween Schlosser Dock, in this city, and La Salle sees: the luxury of the Roman Empire, but the n who tills the soil for that planter lives in a shed an American farmer would deem not over-luxulas for his cattle. The Mexican workingman must unceasingly for a week to buy a single sack of the current of the swith bables at the breast swarm about the Continued on Third Page.

I tween Schlosser Dock, in this city, and La Salle. From there they have been taken under cover of darkress to a Tonawanda laundry, and after being darkress to a Tonawand laundry, and after being darkress to a Tonaw BURGLARS NOT AWED.

FORD STATION.

A HOUSE BROKEN INTO NEAR THE VILLAGE-A GUN WHICH WAS STOLEN AUDACIOUSLY EXCHANGED AT A LOCAL STORE

recent shooting of the three burglars at Bedford Station by William Adams does not least. Walker Adams, father of William Adams, was murdered by the burglars, while two of the latter died from injuries they received, and a third is now in the White Plains Jail. It was thought that the reception they met would make other criminals give the place a wide berth in Sarles, near the village, was broken into yesterday morning, and, besides clothing and other valuables, a double-barrelled shotgun was taken. The thief evidently had in mind how young

gun so that it could not be turned on him. the business, and he displayed great nerve. After committing the burglary he walked to the vilanother one, and received \$1 also. The thief en went to Mount Kisco, where he sold the gun and the clothing. After that he disappeared, and, although a search was made for him, he was not found. He is described as being about 5 feet 7 inches in height, thickset, well dressed, having a dark mustache, and wore a seal-brown

Adams used his rifle, and, it is thought, took this

THREE WORKMEN INJURED, ONE OF THEM PERHAPS FATALLY

A PREMATURE DISCHARGE OF DYNAMITE-NAR-ROW ESCAPE OF PASSERS BY-EXCITE-

MENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

for the Herald Square Hotel, Thirty-sixth-st, and Broadway, at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. This is the time on a Saturday when that part of Broadway is crowded with people, afoot and in carriages, going to matinees. It is a wonder that the explosion, the force of which was great, did not in-

north sidewalk of Thirty-sixth-st., about twentyfive feet east of Broadway, where there was a were about twenty men at work in the excava-

the hole. William Olwell, of No. 244 East Fortyfore the protecting "blanket" of timbers could be | plause.) placed over the dynamite, and in some way not PENNSYLVANIA DEVOTED TO PROTECTION, yet known, the charge exploded. The report was terrific, and the shock was felt along crowded Broadway for a distance of several blocks north

injured about the chest to an extent that makes his recovery doubtful. Barrow and Olwell were severely bruised about their bodies by flying fragments of stone. A number of other workmen were shaken up by the concussion, but were not otherwise injured The explosion scattered the people in the

neighborhood, but immediately afterward an immense crowd collected at the scene. Reports that a building had collapsed and that several men had been killed were started, but these were soon discredited.

A policeman and Dr. Gilday, who were passing at the time of the explosion, hurried into the excavation and a call to the New-York Hospital the best for our advancement and prosperity. for an ambulance was sent. Pending its arrival, (Cheers, and cries of "We will do that all Dr. Gilday did what he could for the three in-

Foreman Bradley was arrested. He said that his assistant, James Cody, was responsible for anything that occurred at the part of the excavation which was the scene of the explosion. On the strength of this statement two detectives were sent to arrest Cody, who, it is said, disappeared immediately after the accident.

FOR M'KINLEY, TWO TO ONE.

RESULT OF A POLL OF NEBRASKA FARMERS AT THE STATE FAIR IN OMAHA.

The following letter has been received by W. H. Beam, of the law firm of Theall & Beam, in the United States Trust Company Building

Charles E. Bates, Room 08 Bee Building, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2, 1896.

W. H. Beam, esq., New-York City. My Dear Sir; We have the Nebraska State Fair Bryan's one, and this to me seems significant, for this is an Agricultural State Fair, and, of course, the attendants are farmers, or, at least, largely so, rate from all stations in Nebraska, and "everybody and the hired man" are here. Put your money on McKinley for 2,000 majority in Nebraska, and you will be safe to take even bets on Bryan's home city, Lincoln, going against him. He is losing every CHARLES E. BATES.

NEW PRIORESS OF THE DOMINICANS.

Newburg, Sept. 5.-Sister Hildegarde, who established St. Mary's Academy here in 1883, and has since been in charge of the institution, has be elected prioress of the Dominican Order of the East, with headquarters at No. 137 to 143 Second-st., New-York, and will have jurisdiction over fourteen convents. She was born in Covington, Ky., and made her religious vows a year after entering a Dominican convent.

"ROAD AGENTS" IN MINNESOTA.

Park Rapids, Minn., Sept. 5.—The Bermidiji stage was "held up" yesterday by two masked agents." One stopped the team. The driver pulled a revolver, and the second rolber put a bullet through his hat. This sundied him, and rolber No. 2 went through his pockets, taking \$5 in cash and a small express order, and disappearing in the brush. The mail was not disturbed. There is no clew to the robbers. A big posse 1: in pursuit of them.

LABOR DAY IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, Sept 5.-Te-day is Labor Day throughout Pennsylvania, and it is being observed

in this city. The Stock Exchange, Commercial Ex-

change, banks, etc., are closed, as are also a num-ber of business houses. The National Labor Day, Monday, will also be observed in Philadelphia. THE BERMUDA ALLOWED TO SAIL. Washington, Sept. 5.-Permission was given to-day by the Treasury Department to the steamer Ber-

muda, at Philadelphia, to proceed to New-York. The Bermuda, it is alieged, has been engaged in fillbustering operations in Cuba, and a protest against her leaving port was made.

THE BARDIC CHAIR AWARDED. Denver, Col., Sept. 5.—The most important occur-rence of the annual Eisteddfod festival, the awardrence of the annual Eistendion testival, the awarding of the bardic chair to the successful contestant in Welsh poetry, has taken place, the winner being the Rev. D. I. Griffith, of Turin, N. Y., well known in Welsh literary circles under the pen name of "Efrom." A cash prize of \$300 went with the chair.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO. Take Lehigh Valley R. R. Round trip tickets Eight dollars. Good Sept. 14 and 15, returning on or before Sept. 19. Tickets at all Lehigh offices.—(Advt.

TWO ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

M'KINLEY AT HIS BEST.

FIVE THOUSAND PENNSYLVANIA REPUB-LICANS VISIT CANTON.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN EXPLAINED IN GATIONS FROM REAVER COUNTY

> AND PITTSBURG-ENTHUSIASM AT HIGH-WATER MARK.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 5,-Decorated with clusters of golden rod, emblematic of the money they favor, 5,000 Pennsylvanians visited Major McKinley to-day to cheer him and to listen to

cial trains, arrived at the house about noon. There were about 2,500 persons in the delegation, and they were escorted from the station by the Canton Mounted Troop, a club of former citizens of Pennsylvania now living in Canton, and by a committee of prominent citizens of Beaver County, and was largely composed of the delegation were Representative Charles C. Townsend, General Join S. Little and E. H. Thomas, president of the Lincoln Club.

Edward A. Frethey, a moulder, was spokesman. When he appeared on the porch with Major McKinley cheer after cheer burst from the great crowd in the yard and the streets In reply to Mr. Frethey's remarks, Major Mc-

"My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to receive this call from the working men and citizens of Beaver County, of the State of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) I greet you at my home as friends and as allies in the great prosperity of the people are involved. closely connected socially and in business relations with the eastern part of the old Congress honor to represent. The people of this country cheering.) The last four years have been long years-the longest four years since our great

blighted but Republican principles (applause Patrick Coran, of No. 305 Tenth-ave., took a and laughter), and they are dearer, more cherished and more glorious than they have ever been before (Cries of "That's right!") The people of the country are only waiting for an was within a short distance of Coran. Be- in public law and public administration. (Ap-

rah for McKinley and Beaver County.") Both have stood for the Nation and its honor in every has been more closely wedded to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. (Cries of "Hurrah for Pennsylvania") No State has achieved higher rank manufacturing and mining than yours, and from whence you come. (Tremendous cheering.)

"And, my fellow-citizens, no State exemplicries of "No, never,"), but that you will still cling to it as the great American patriotic policy. that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you Hastings (applause), the largest majority ever given by your State, and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any State of the Union. (Applause.)

delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivalled Republican organizer (great cheering and cries of "Quay, Quay!") whose unfaltering devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your State and the Nation. (Great applause.)

"I remember well that when the Wilson Tariff now in session here, and the incoming trains ar-riving over the different roads have been polled for every interest in his State and prevented the every day this week on the Presidential question.

destruction of great industries by his famous with the result that McKinicy gets two votes to speech, which was the longest ever delivered upspeech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the ice public, and which has not been concluded, and the railroads are giving a & round trip (Great laughter and applause.) When he was fighting for the industries of your State on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in laughter), without apparent diminution manuscript which lay tefore him. (Continued laughter and cries of Burrah for Quay!") I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that in another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged, and for the success of which so nany of the people are striving. (Applause.)

THE FIGHT FOR NATIONAL HONOR.

"It is this year, my countrymen, a great cause for which we contend-commanding the support of every patriot, for it represents the National honor and stands for National prosperity. (Applause and cries of "That's right!") It involves every cherished interest of the country and embraces the welfare of every citizen of the Republic. (A voice, "You told the truth then.") It involves the labor and wages of the people and the earnings accumulated and to be accumulated, the honor of the country, its financial interests it was a large at stake in cial integrity, its good name—all are at stake in this great contest; and every lover of country must be aroused to duty and quickened to re-sponsibility in this crisis. (Applause and cries of "You needn't worry about that.")

"You needn't worry about that.")
"Our glorious country has suffered no dishonor in the past; it must suffer no dishonor in the future. The past is secure and glorious. The present is screne and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opportunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest and patriotic and brave in the performance of our part? (Cries of "No! No")
"In America we spurn all class distinctions.

(Cries of "No! No")

"In America we spurn all class distinctions.
(Applause and cries of "Correct.") We are all equal citizens—equal in privilege and opportunity. In America, thank God, no man is born to power. None are assured of station or command, except by their own worth or usefulness. But to any post of honor all who choose may aspire, and history has proved that the humblest in youth are frequently the most honored and powerful in the maturity of strength and age. (Cries of "That's right.") It has long been demonstrated that the philosophy of Jefferson is true, and that this, the land of the free and self-governed, is the strongest as well as the best Government in the world. (Applause.) Let us keep it so.

keep it so. 'Men of Pennsylvania, friends and neighbors, let me bid you be faithful to the acts, traditions and teachings of the fathers. Make their stan dard of patriotism and duty your own. Be true to their glorious example; and whatever the diffi-culties of the present or problems of the future may we meet them in the same spirit of un-

finching loyalty to the country and to public morals, the same devotion and love for home and family, the same acknowledgment of dependence upon God that has always characterized those grand men who builded the Republic and have sustained it ever since. (Applause.) Therein rests your greatest prosperity and happiness and the surest attainment of your best and dear-est interests and hopes. Have confidence in the strength of our free institutions. They must be preserved, and there is no hope in the world like

"My fellow-citizens, it has given me extreme pleasure, I assure you, to meet and greet you here at my home this morning, and it will give me still greater pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Tremendous cheering.)

(Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for

EMPHATIC POINTS LOUDLY CHEERED. The audience was one of the most demonstrative that has gathered in Canton since Major McKinley's nomination. It applauded with vigor all the emphatic points of the speech and greeted the tribute to Senator Quay with prolonged cheers

desire to get near enough to him to grasp his hand was so general and so intense that men pulled, hauled and jostled each other in a vigor-

is and at times alarming manner The second delegation of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of "The Pittsburg Leader," arrived on three special trains about 2:30 and marched nmittee at the head of the delegation consisted of Congressman W. A. Stone and Major A. D. Hay, representing the professions; William A. Carney, representing the laboring men; Samuel Hamilton, representing the business men; J. F. Burke, Captain William Fulwood and T. W. Nevin, Editor of "The Leader." They were taken to Major McKinley's study and presented to the andidate. A few minutes later, when the committee appeared on the porch with Major Mc-Kinley, there was a demonstration which lasted several minutes. Men cheered and tossed their hats in the air, women waved their handkerchiefs and applauded, and the young men blew

LABOR DEMANDS GOOD MONEY.

When the noise had subsided Colonel Strong made a short speech and introduced William A. Carney, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Carteemed and trusted by his fellow-toilers. made one of the most stirring and effective speeches which have been addressed to Major McKinley. Among other things he said

McKinley. Among other things he said:

I am a graduate of the rolling mills. The skin on my hands is thick from hard and honest toil. I am a workingman and know the hard-working men of this country will not be carried away by the balloonist in this campaign. I know and they know that, no matter whether we have fifty billion dolars in silver or one dollar, to get money we must earn it by honest toil, and when we do earn it we want it to be equal to the best in the world. I am here as a representative of organized labor to refute the charge that labor believes that the Republican party has never been unfriendly to the cause of labor, and is not to-day. Some workingmen may have been led astray by the promises of tabe prophets, but the great body of laboring men want work and honest money, and believe that the success of the Republican party will bring men false prophets, but the know, and believe that want work and honest money, and believe that success of the Republican party will bring the

spoke in behalf of the business and commercial classes and said that the election of McKinley would restore confidence, bring capital from its hiding places and restore good times.

M'KINLEY'S SECOND SPEECH.

Replying to these speeches, Major McKinley

Mr. President, Gentlemen and My Fellow-Citizens: I both thank and congratulate 'The Pittsburg Leader,' (Great applause.) I congratulate it upon its large circulation in Canton to-day. (Laughter.) It is a very great honor to have this large body of citizens from 16 inties of Allegheny, Westmoreland (cries of 'and Washington'), yes, and the whole State of Pennsylvania (laughter), turned aside from their accustomed occupations to pay me this visit (Applause.) This assemblage thoroughly typifies the National idea of a great American commonwealth in this, that it represents the equality of all which lies at the basis of popular government. It emphasizes the American spirit. Here are workingmen in every department of industry, professional men, newspa native born and the naturalized citizen-all on the part of those who would divide our citizenship into classes, and a striking condemnation with falsehood and indignant disapproval the It exalts, but never degrades. Instead of seeking 'to work' the masses, it would be worthier the part of all of us to try to get work for the masses. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!") That you should the American people, he hopes that Bryan will have called on me this day, set apart by your be defeated. commonwealth to celebrate the worth and dignity and power of labor, is a great honor, which I duly and gratefully appreciate. (Renewed cheers and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!") NATIONAL RECOGNITION OF LABOR.

Labor Day as a National holiday is a high and just recognition of the oldest and most honorable of all callings-a calling which is at the foundaress. (Cries of "That's so.") This is a demonof May and the fourth day of July, are now made with a pack on his back cuts off her petticoats by law public holidays. I congratulate you that with competition snears, most of the States have accorded to labor a day separate and distinct, which places it in point of legal recognition with the memorable events of our own and the world's history. With the ushering in of the new year on the first of January; with the birth of Washington, the Father of his Country, on the twenty-second of February; with the birth of the Republic on the fourth of July; with the glorious Memorial Day, which recognizes the patriotism of the men who died for the Union, and with Christmas, the most cherished day to the Christian believer, you have a place, workingmen, in the permanent statutes of the United States. (Great applause.)

"You are here to-day, not from idle curiosity nor from any motive personal to myself, but you are here because we are all citizens of a common country who, in a few weeks, will be called upon, through our constitutional forms, to determine what party shall control the Government for the next four years, and, what is more important, by what principles and policies such party shall be "We want the Republican.")

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS FOR.

"The country by a vote this year will either continue the present industrial and financial politics of the Government or abandon them. The Republican party stands to-day, as it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy, which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just reward, and supplies insufficient revenues to run the Government. (Cries of "Good! Good!") It stands op-

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MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE TRIUMPH

OF HONEST MONEY IN AMERICA. THE GOLD EXPORT MOVEMENT EXPLAINED

THE BRITISH BIMETALLISTS - NATIONAL DEBT PAYING AND PROSPERITY-THE PLIMINATION OF THE TURK FROM EUROPE - POSSIBILITY OF AN UNDERSTANDING WITH RUS-SIA-NOTES OF MUSIC

AND LITERATURE.

London, Sept. 5.-There are leads of open water in the pack-ice of American politics. the financial situation be still clouded with uncertainty and beset with danger the prospect of final deliverance has brightened. The market for American securities here, responding to the firmer tone of New-York quotations, is more ac tive. The Vermont election is regarded as a sign that the tide of public opinion is settling strongly against the repudiation party. The nomination of Palmer encourages the belief that the Democratic vote will be divided, and that the cause of honest finance will be triumphant, although keen observers like "The St. James's Gazette" remark that it would be a more pracfollow the example set by the Liberal-Unionists in the Home Rule split of 1886 and vote outright for the Republican party. The London market takes its politics from the American market, tion is reflected there prices are improving here,

The movement of gold to New-York, which has been an inscrutable mystery to the writers of financial articles here, is now easily explained Practical financiers in the Street now as sert that the tightness of the money market there and the hasty calling in of loans have compelled operators to quicken the movement of cotton and grain eastward, and to obtain payment for these crops. It is a normal recovery of exchange, precipitated by the peculiar conditions existing in America. The surplus of cotton and grain is now coming to Europe, and gold is urgently required in payment for them.

The best-informed bankers ridicule the idea that the shipments of gold portend a coming crisis in America, which has been forecast by some alarmist writers. They assert confidently, that the situation is clearing, and that gold exports may continue for several weeks in consequence of the natural movement of trade between America and Europe and the comparative failure of the Russian crops and the decline of exports from Argentina. One of the most careful city men declares that gold will not return from America until next year, and possibly not then, if McKinley be elected. The opinion of Lombard Street is not always reflected by the financial reviews in the weekly press, which are invariably hostile to American investments. The confidence in New-York in the future of American railways and the National credit inspires faith herc. City men read and interpret the stock quotations by cable, but do not always heed the warnings and auguries of the prophets of evi. In the financial press.

Every influential journal of England, while not concealing its dislike of McKinley as a therough-going protectionist, as uncompromising as the Premier of France, prefers his election as a choice of evils. "The Chronicle," grateful for an authoritative interview with Bryan, attempts, like Balaam, to curse his foes, but ends with blessing them altogether, remarking that McKinley's protection, while an infatuated, is an honest policy; whereas free silverism means tampering with the currency and unsettling

the foundation of contracts. The Liberal journals fird it difficult to resist the temptation to beat Mr. Balfeur and other bimetallist Ministers over the heads of Bryan and the Populists. The fact that four leading members of the Unionist Government are convinced bimetallists, and the majority of the reequal in privilege and power before the law; all friendly to the policy, makes it easy for the alike interested in the government of the Opposition press to reproach them as either country and with equal voice in controlling and afraid or ashamed to adopt Bryan's cause. It shaping the destiny of our great Republic. Here is, however, unjust to Mr. Balfour and his asis a striking protest against the unworthy effort sociates to identify them with any proposal of barefaced robbery and repudiation like the legalized ratio of 16 to 1, when the market rate of such an un-American appeal to passion and is 31 to 1. Mr. Labouchere, in a trenchant artiprejudice. (Cheers.) Nothing can better stamp | cle in this week's "Truth," states: "When Kings clipped coin and obliged their creditors to aceffort to array class against class than this great | cept clipped coin in full payment, they simply demonstration before me to-day. I have no paid their creditors less than their due; so if sympathy with such appeals, have you? (Cries | the United States allows debtors to yay their of "No, no!") Patriotism is a nobler sentiment. creditors on a reduced standard of value, this practically amounts to repudiation by the amount of the reduction." Mr. Labouchere is a democrat in the true sense of the word; but, as a sincere admirer of sterling common-sense of

The official returns of the British National debt issued this week show a decrease of £124,000,000 in twenty years. This reduction, while slight in comparison with American achievements in debt paying under Republican conditions, before 'he great National policies in operation for a generation were suddenly reversed in 1892, is an unerring indication of tion of every industry and of our national progevidence that everything is not going so well stration of respect to the men who labor, and an with England ar the statisticians make out, honorable distinction worthily bestowed upon One is the German competition, which Sir John those who toll. Labor Day, by act of Congress. Tenniel hits off in an admirable cartoon in this is made a legal public holiday in the same man-week's "Punch." British trade is depicted as a ner as Christmas, the first day of January, the sleepy old lady caught napping by the road twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day while going to market, while a German pedler

Nathaniel McKay, who has been investigating the condition of the working people in English cities for the purpose of making contrasts for the benefit of American voters, finds it difficult to convince himself that free trade is a blessing. He has been in Manchester, Bradford, Birmingham, Cradley, Heath, the Black Country and London, and has taken photographs of people employed in various kinds of labor. He has made two previous examinations, but has found more evidence of destitution this time, especially in Manchester, than ever before, He has collated a large array of statistics showing how much wage-earners receive per day in various occupations, and reached the conclusion that their average wages are less than one-half what is paid in the United States in the same trades. His comparison includes train dispatchers, telegraph operators, machinists, plasterers, plumbers, firemen, engineers, car-drivers, calkers, bricklayers blacksmiths, carpenters and men in other trades. He has sent his budget to governed. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of America to assist the Republican managers in their educational campaign. In one respect his comparison is defective; it assumes that American workmen are fully employed, whereas a large proportion of them are not. English workmen are now generally at work and are better off with wages half as high as those of American workmen whose industries are paralyzed.

> Thomas G. Shearman, who still lingers in London in order to pilot "The London Times" through the troubled waters of American politics, writes to that journal to-day that McKinley's election is undoubtedly insured by the nomination of Palmer, but predicts that the Republican party